WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1890.

London Offices of THE SUN, All communications abould be addressed to FRANK

At the present writing there seems to be no doubt that there will be a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress too numerous for the enterprise of Speaker REED and his counters-out to choke. This majority does not proceed from under the rainbow which Brother BRICE discerned in Ohio, and there is no evidence yet that the free trade speeches of Mr. Roger Q. Mills in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and elsewhere are largely responsible for it. The redemption of the House is the nation's verdiet upon the policy of outrage and fraud which has been the one feature of Repubican rule since Harrison came in; and in this respect the voice of the nation is in unison with that of New York's triumphant Democracy on this giorious fourth of No-

Victory.

The anti-Democratic combination in New York city was as varied as the vicissitudes through which the National Democracy has wrestled its way during the last six years. Those who had worked themselves into it under false pretences of friendship locked arms with the guerrillas already there and ranged themselves in front of the Republicans. The men who had vitlated it with Mugwumpery, who had stabbed it with ordinary treachery, and who up to that time had consistently fought it with honorable hostility, were all on one side, with different motives, but with the single purpose of demoralizing and shaking its power in the Metropolis.

The New York Democracy is unshaken. It has elected its candidate by a majority which shows that in the next great canvass, when its enemies will no longer be left with any cover for deception, its strength will be as pregnant of victory as the National Democracy could desire.

It was for that that the Democratic South and Northern Democrats hoped. It was for that that THE SUN labored. They have won.

Let Them Look.

Now that this emotional and hysterical canvass is over, we suggest to the deluded but honest-minded citizens engaged in it to take a fair look at the city Government and see how good it is.

It endured the most politically and slanderously searching attack that we have ever seen without a single charge of dishonesty against a single official. While it has been in office more has been done toward the city's improvement than can be credited to any of its predecessors. Its reëlection carries with it promises of still further useful-

ness of the highest public benefit. A look at it in soberness is worth a thousand in hysteria.

The Armenian Question.

While the attention of western Europe is concentrated on the lower Danube, Russia is massing an army on the confines of Turkish Armenia and is preparing to give the persecuted Christians of that country the protection for which they have vainly appealed to the British Government. By the treaty of San Stefano the Czar was recognized as the guardian of the privileges promised to the Armenian subjects of the Sultan. This arrangement was set aside at the Congress of Berlin, and there was substituted an agreement on the part of the Porte to give the provinces of Erzerum, Diarbekir, Arghana, local administrative autonomy. This promise to reform the methods of government in Armenia constituted, along with the cession of Cyprus, the consideration for England's guarantee of the Sultan's Asiatic possessions.

Twelve years have passed and the Porte has not made even a pretence of fulfilling its agreement to give local self-government to Armenia. On the contrary, the Armenians have been and are now subjected at the hands not only of Kurdish marauders. but also of Turkish governors, to outrages not less atroclous than those which, when inflicted on the Bulgarians, caused Europe to ring with indignation. Mr. GLADSTONE has aireedy indicated that, were he Prime Minister, he would hold that the Sultan's rupture of his piedge to deal justly with Armenia had nullified England's guarantee of his Asiatic dominions. But Russia also has a right to hold Turkey to account for a glaring breach of faith. The Czar may fairly say that the Berlin treaty, as far as it affected Armenia, is waste paper, and that he falls back, accordingly, on the right assured to him at San Stefano to stand forth as the protector of the Armenian Christians. In a word, there is quite as much moral ground to-day for a Russian invasion of Armenia as there was in 1877 for an invasion of Bulgaria, and it is only the consideration of expediency that holds back the Czar.

The strategic, political, and financial value of Turkish Armenia is well understood in Russia, whereas it is strangely underrated in England. If we except Mr. GLADSTONE. no Englishman in public life seems familiar either with the present condition and resources or with the interesting history of the Armenian highlands. Nevertheless, an English lady, Miss LUCY GARNETT, has lately published an account of Armenian manners and customs drawn from personal observation, and a native Armenian, Mr. J. A. MALCOLM, has contributed to the last number of the Nineteenth Century an article on the actual sufferings and brilliant possibilities of his country. Miss GARNETT reminds us of the ethnological relationship between the Armenians and ourselves. There are still, it seems, many examples of the finest Aryan type to be met with in Armenia. The Turks themselves distinguish the Armenians as Indjé, or pure, and Kalun, or coarse. The former have brown hair, fair skin, and some times blue eyes; the latter black hair and eyes and dark complexion. Miss GAR-NETT tells us that the Armenian women of the pure type are beauties, having not only regular features, fine eyes, and fair complexions, but a graceful figure and carriage and small and well-shaped hands and feet The taste and aptitude displayed by Armenian girls for embroidery and art needle

Armenia, like Italy before the war of 1859, is a geographical expression, the territory occupied for ages by the Armenians being now divided between Russia, Persia, and Turkey. The people, which, as Mr. MAIraminds us. was once computed at

work is described as noteworthy.

thirty millions, would now, even if united, scarcely number ten millions. It is, however, the Armenian subjects of the Porte, though they are but a fraction of the Armenian nation, that contribute the largest part of the revenue which goes, or ought to go, toward the payment of interest on the Turkish bonds. In spite of the hardships and exactions to which they are subjected, they are indefatigable workers and they manage to save money. They are as successful in commerce and finance as the Jews, but, unlike the Jews. the Armenians pride themselves on their efficiency in agriculture. If they could secure ordinary guarantees of security and order, they would make their country what it used to be, the granary and garden land of western Asia. Their vineyards and pasture lands are of remarkable extent and quality; the yield of wheat is often fifteen fold, and cotton, slik, and tobacco also figure conspicuously among Armenian products. The country produces a breed of horses famous in ancient as well as modern times. Mr. Malcolm recalls the interesting fact that the last victor in the charlot races at Olympia was an Armenian. In mineral wealth the Armenian highlands surpass the richest district of Asia Minor. There is historical and recent evidence that the land abounds in gold, silver, iron, lead, and mercury, while among its common minerals and mineral products are alabaster, jasper, marble, coal, sulphur, petroleum, and naphtha. There is, indeed, no prize in Africa, or in the unsettled islands of the Pacific, equal to that which lies open to seizure in Turkish

Armenia. If the next general election in the United Kingdom should result in the return of Mr. GLADSTONE to power, we may take for granted that the remnant of Armenia, now misgoverned by the Turks, will be annexed by Russia. The British Liberals would not fight to rivet Turkish rule on persecuted Christians, even if the Irish question were not certain to fully occupy them at home.

The Superior Fecundity of Republicans.

We call attention herewith to the most startling and astonishing discovery of Rob-ERT P. PORTER'S Eleventh census. Not hing that this inquisitorial concern has been able to collect in the way of statistics of toothnche, mortgages, or wens, possesses onetenth of the scientific interest of the broad fact which we are about to exhibit. It lies close to the surface of the figures issued last week by the Census Bureau, and yet nobody has discovered and pointed out its immense importance.

PORTER's report of the population of the whole United States is 62,480,540, against 50.155.783 in 1880. The increase is only 12,324,757 for the ten years, or 24.57 per cent. For the preceding ten years, between 1870 and 1880, the increase was 11,597,412, or 30.08 per cent. Between 1790 and 1860, when the normal increase was interrupted by the civil war, the decennial percentages ranged from 32.67 to 36.39. Now, suddenly, thanks to Mr. Porter, the rate of increase drops to 24.57 per cent., in spite of the enormous im-

migration of the past ten years. The immigration for the ten years from 1870 to 1879 inclusive was 2,707,295. Deducting that from the total increase for those ten years, the net natural increase by excess of births over deaths as revealed by the Tenth census was 8,890,117.

But the total of immigration for the next ten years, from 1880 to 1889 inclusive, was 5.287.386, or thereabouts. These figures are partly for calendar years and partly for fiscal years, leaving a small margin of inaccuracy. They are sufficiently exact, however, for the present purpose. This total does not include immigrants from Canada and Mexico since 1885. At the rate of the preceding five years these arrivals by railway would add 438,701, making the total of immigration 5,726,087, or more than double that of the preceding ten years.

Now, deducting this immigration from the total increase as reported by PORTER in 1890, we find that the natural increase by births in the United States between 1880 and 1890 was only 6,598,670, according to that wonderful stistician. In other words, while a nation of 88,500,000 people produced in ten years 8,890,117 births in excess of deaths, the nation of 50,000,000 produced in the next ten years only 6,598,670 births in excess of deaths:

Natural Increase of the United States, 1870 to 1880 ...

But the increase of 8,890,117 ten years ago was on a population of about 38,500,000, while the present alleged increase of only 6,598,670 is upon a population of 50,000,000. The comparison by percentage, therefore, puts the enormous discrepancy in still stronger light:

Natural increase, 1870 to .23.05 per cent.

Amazing as is this exhibit of the sudden and stupendous decline in the fecundity of Americans, there is something even more astonishing to be told. The decrease in the birth rate is not uniform throughout the United States. Nor do its variations depend on circumstances of locality, or of climate, or of social conditions. The line dividing the communities where men and women

continue to propagate at a normal rate

from those which fall to meet reasonable

expectations in this respect, is not geograph-

ical, but political. The total increase of 12,324,000, in round figures and always according to Mr. Por-TER's statements, is divided as follows be tween those States which are Republican and those which are Democratic:

Hepublican States Democratic States4,987,114

The balance of about 322,000 belongs to the District of Columbia and the Territories, which have no votes in Congress or for President.

The Republican States are twenty-four in number, two of them, Vermont and Nevada, showing a slight decrease in population The increase in the twenty-two Republican States was 7,033,815, furnished by Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California, and it amounts to 29.48 per cent. of the population of these States ten years ago.

On the other hand, there is an increase of only 4,987,114 in the twenty Democratic States, which contained in 1880 considerably more than one-half of the population of the United States. We include Montana in this group of Democratic, or non-propagating States. They are as follows: Connecticut New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and Montana In these twenty Democratic States the percentage of increase during the ten years,

according to PORTER, is 19.64. Here, then, is the way PORTER's percentage

the country during the past ten years is distributed between the States that are Republican and those that are Democratic:

Growth of the Republican States 29,48 Growth of the Democratic States 19,64

Put together the results that we have exhibited in succession, and the inquiring mind is confronted by the astonishing fact to

which we referred in the beginning. The decrease discovered by PORTER in the reproductive powers of the population of the United States is practically confined to the Democratic States. The people of the Republican States have increased and multiplied in the natural way and by accessions from abroad at a rate insignificantly different from the rate of ten years ago. The falling off in 1890 from the general percentage of 1880 is only from 30.08 per cent. to 29.48 per cent. in the States politically controlled by Porter's party. The falling off in the States controlled by the party to which PORTER is inimical is from 80.08 to 19.64 per cent.

This wonderful statistician and stalwart partisan has succeeded in proving the enormously superior fecundity of Republicans. It is the Republicans and not the Democrats of the United States, according to his figures, that are begetting the children who are to be our future citizens.

The Wreck of Nov. 4, 1890.

This prophecy is of the date of Nov. 2, 1890, a Sunday:

"I think that the Scorr ticket will be elected "EDWIN L GODEIR,"

You thought so, LARRY, or you thought it profitable to say that you thought so, which with you amounts to precisely the same thing.

What do you think on November 5, 1890, a Wednesday?

We will tell you frankly what THE SUN thinks. It thinks that its namesake on high finds you this morning one of the most ridiculous and yet pitiable objects on the surface of the planet.

GEORGE JONES, that eminent observer of men and manners, expressed the opinion years ago that " one of the few really funny pieces of humbug now [then] on exhibition is [was] the appearance in the field of one GODKIN, a partially reclaimed Irishman, as a 'reformer.'" That is as true now as it was when Jones penned these vigorous words. It is so funny to turn back to your recent files, LARRY, and read your wise prophecies and selemn exhortations-like these, for example:

From the Evening Fost of Oct. 23, 1880.

"We believe that Tammany's doom is already sealed, for all our advices and all indications agree that the semi-criminal gang are, in political parlance, 'on the run.' but we want to see them not merely defeated, but

From the Evening Post of Oct. 29, 1880. "The results are beyond the reach of the Bosses 'The moving finger writes, and, having writ, move

From the Evening Post of Oct 30, 1890. "The figures of the registration show an anti-Tam-many majority, and it is impossible for expert students of them to see how Tammany can extract any other meaning from them."

From the Evening Post of Nov. 1, 1880. VICTORY SURE FOR MR. SCOTT.

From the Evening Post, Nov. 1, 1890. "The fusion ticket will certainly have a majority any.
where from 20,000 to 25,00) Tammany will receive the best thrashing it has had in years."

From the Evening Post, Aon, 3, 1890. There is no doubt that Francis M. Scorr will be elected Mayor by a majority ranging anywhere from

"If the citizens are beaten at the polls to-morrow New York, it will send a thrill of hope and encourage ment through the victors and criminal population every city in the Anglo saxon world at least.

'And now, in Goo's name, forward.' And yet while mirth insists on having its turn at you, LARRY, pity drops a more or less perceptible tear.

Your plight is pitiable because the simultaneous wreck of ambition and opportunity is always a sad spectacle. Your ambition was to make yourself a person of political and social importance in this town Thanks to the fortuitous combination of Mr. PLATT and Mr. GRACE, there came to you this fall such an opportunity as you had never enjoyed since you immigrated. For a few weeks you became the chief spokesman of anti-Democracy You used the opportunity, we are bound to say, for all that it was worth. You estab lished new standards in the way of reckless .8,890,117 and unscrupulous mendacity, and taught your contemporaries a lesson in the possibilitles of scurrilous journalism.

No adventurer ever worked harder than you have worked, LARRY. Had you suc ceeded, you would have richly earned a high place in the new political machine which you hoped to erect on the ruins of New York's Democracy.

Women in Politics.

One of the most remarkable features of the municipal capvass was the part taken in it by women. It may not have been an important fact, so far as practical effect on the voting was concerned, and yet the display of feminine partisanship and political zea was full of significance. This movement for the political organiza-

tion of women did not start among the woman's rights sisterhood. None of the advocates of woman suffrage was concerned in it. It began and it flourished in the very social circles upon which Mrs. STANTON and Miss Anthony have never been able to produce any impression. In other words, it was a fashionable conception, and as such was adroitly engineered. The support of feminine leaders of fashlonable society was first secured, as their names are obtained to give distinction to a ball or a charitable enterprise, and thus the new departure was commended to the favor of women who desire such social countenance. They knew little or nothing about the merits of the political discussion, but they felt it safe to follow when they were so led. They were sure that it must be the correct thing to do when the example was set by ladies of so great fashion, and to whom they were accustomed to look for social guidance.

Of course, there was a great deal of vanity about it all. It was not half so serious as the original and really zealous promoters imagined it to be. It was more a fashionable freak than anything else. There was no wrong to be righted and there was nothing in the political situation to invite the exercise of the moral sussion of women. Their motives were usually frivolous and their activity unavailing. What seemed to interest them most was the preparation of pretty badges for watchers at the polls, as they knit and embroider slippers for fascinating clergymen. The novelty of the business attracted them, coming as it did in the time of repose for fashionable society, and when it is at a loss to find something to do.

Wet the movement has importance. It is very suggestive, because it has made the entrance of women into politics fashionable. and as time advances it may go further. The woman's suffrage agitation has falled so far, not because of the opposition of men, but because of feminine aversion to it as a controversy in which it is unbecomof 24.57 as the general increase throughout ling to engage. The woman's rights

leaders are not the women who set for the fashion and make the law their aspiring sisters, and if they had started a political movement in the late campaign they would have got no help or countenance outside of their own little band. Fashionable society would have paid no heed to their appeals, and the girls of Mr. McALLIS-TER's Four Hundred would have put in no work on pretty badges to be used in their service. It is true that except for the longtime agitation of Mrs. STANTON and Miss ANTHONY this new political departure would not have been possible. They broke the soil and prepared the way; but fashlon does not accept their leadership. It responded to the

them alone for approval and as examples. The time may come when these same so cial leaders will find out the inutility of political efforts on the part of women so long as they are without the ballot, and then they may start a woman's suffrage movement which will have irresistible force.

call of its own leaders only, and looked to

Two Games of Chess. The contests in chess in which Graf STEINITZ and Bahrin TSCHIGORIN are holding up their conflicting theories upon one of the fundamental principles of the game are wonderfully fascinating to study. So far Mr. STEINITZ's theory that there is no sound justification for a gambit in chess, no compensating gain in position in return for the sacrifice of a pawn, seems to hold its own. A look at the diagrams, printed in another column, will not reveal any appreciable disadvantage for STEINITZ. They present nothing to indicate that if games should be maintained with unfalling accuracy of judgment on both sides. the superiority of a pawn would not be held by STEINITZ to the end, and when the battle has used up the bulk of each player's forces a pawn becomes of decisive importance.

What a wonderful revelation these games show concerning chess! Even in the case of two players whose power of analysis is not great enough to keep them at an entire contest longer than an hour or two, chess is declared to be too slow. Here are games in which two days may be employed for each move; yet advancing as they do by but a single step every other day, they seem continually as fresh and as interesting as if they were played with the rapidity of masters against an amateur.

Their only feature that players may perhaps look at with regret is the support they promise for Mr. STEINITZ's opinion that chess can be so perfected as to lead invariably to a draw. Despite its innumerable combinations, he says they can all be learned, tried, and answered. Given two players of the highest ability, with sufficient opportunity for deliberation to avoid the errors liable to pressure for time a draw will always be the result. Even if Mr. STEINITZ wins both games, this view will in no wise be contradicted, since, accepting his theory as to the weakness of the gambit, it will seem as though the result of perfectly played chess

When that state of play is reached we shall have to have a new game.

New York voted for a fair count.

One Republican statesman of large calibre. and one only, can contemplate the general Republican wreck with a sense of no loss of party prestige. His name is JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE.

We love the ladies just the same.

We present our not unsympathetic con dolences to the Republicans of New York. They were dragooned into it unwillingly, and they have experienced the humiliating sansa. tion of an alliance with the Mugwumps for no other result than failure.

The Major fought like a soldier.

We trust that as a Christian influence the once political pulpit is unimpaired.

We have commended the action of those Italians in New Orleans who are striving to promote the education of their illiterate coun trymen there, and who are desirous of establishing schools for that purpose. But we do not like their method of procuring money for Italian Government. It now appears that there is already a school for Italians in New Orleans which receives an annual allowance of 2,000 lira from that Government, and it is reported that the promoters of Italian education in New Orleans are striving to secure liberal appropriations from the Italian Government

for the establishment of other schools there. This is not the proper way of doing things in the United States. It is not necessary that any of the schools for the education of any portion of our population should be main ained through subsidies given by any foreign Government. The authorities of New Orleans are able to provide all the schools and teachers that are required for the education of the per ple there, and it is to be hoped that the needed provision will be made without delay.

The finances of the kingdom of Italy are not in such a condition as to encourage any unnecessary expenditures; but even if its treas ury was overflowing, its Government should refrain from making appropriations to support

To the disappointed candidates for the office of Mayor, Mr. WILLIAM J. DEMOREST of the Prohibition party. Mr. JAMES REDPATH of the Commonwealth party, and Mr. August DELABAR of the Socialist party, we offer the congratulations of the season, regardless of the sympathies of the occasion.

Among the most deeply interested observers of the elections in this city yesterday were the members of the delegation from Ireland. They saw many things that enabled them to comprehend the en rgetle yet pacific operation of American politics.

The great disadvantage of the cart-tail campaign can now be seen by any one. The public was at the other end, marching to a Democratic victory.

An undeniable beauty of the ballot law was shown in the magnificent illuminations. The post-election bouffres never were so splendid. The secret voting booths were an immense addition.

So far as is yet known, there are but few of the clergy of any creed in this city who upsold the notion of the Rev. Mr. Buston of Chicago that the theatre ought to be turned into an agency of religion. This Methodist clergyman took up the subject last Sunday. and, according to the reports in the Chicago papers, he said:

"Has not the Church, in neglecting the drama, thrown away a wonderful power for good! May not the stage be a better and more powerful means of good than the pupit! May it not save thousands of souls who are untouched by the preaching and singing of the Gospel! It seems to me that this opens a new field for the Church. May not the drama be elevated and eventually very largely supplant the pulpit in instilling noble purposes and impulses listo the hearts of ment

This is surely an interesting view of an important question, and the inquiries of the Chicago divine deserve the attention of his brethren of the pulpit. The Rev. Mr. BRISTOL does not say whether he desires that the preachers shall become the actors in the re-formed plays that ought to be presented on the stage, and he does not tell us whether they are to be the composers of the elevated dramas that may yet very largely supplant the ser-mens from the pulpit. But we shall hope that he will yet give us more light upon the many interesting enestions that must arise in the

mind of every thinker who gives due heed to the proposition with which he surprised his hearers last Sunday in Chicago.

To the Hon. WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL soon to be his Excellency and Captain-General of the forces of Massachusetts: Good Boy! Why not appoint the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS BRACKETT a member of your staff?

This is still the Empire City, Mr. FASSETT.

This is still the Empire City, Mr. FASSETT

P. M. L.

R. L. P.

THE PROPOSED PACIFIC CABLE.

Long Delay is Jointen Assertalla to Casada by Wire.

O'TAWA, Nov. 4.—The project of connecting Asstralla with Canada by a cable across the Pacific Ocean has now been before the public about ten years. In all the public about the years. In all the public about ten years. In all the public about the years. In all the public about the years. In all the years are about the public about the years. In all the years are about the years are about the years. Years are about the years are about the years. In all the years are about the years are about the years. Years are about the years are about the years are da with Australasia by a direct submarine telgraph across the Pacific is a project of high importance to the empire, and every doubt as to its practicability should, without delay, be set at rest by a thorough and exhaustive survey." The favor with which the idea was received appears to have starmed the existing companies, for last summer they endeavored to make an arrangement which would have given their monopoly a new lease of life. They offerd to reduce their cable rates one-half on condition that the Governments interested would give a guarantee equivalent to about £54,000 a year. The Australian colonies were willing to enter into this arrangement, but Great Britain and New Zeeland declined to share in the guarantee, and there the matter stands to-day. In the mean time Mr. Sandford Fisming took the opportunity to explain the Pacific plan. It was contended by Mr. Fisming that the guarantee asked for in consideration of the reduction of the rates of the old company, namely, £54,000 a year, would be equal to the annual charge upon the capital required for the construction of a cable from Canada to Australia. The length of the cable necessary to stretch across the Pacific from Canada to New Zealand and Australia is estimated by competent authorities at 8,900 miles, and Mr. Fieming says that the outside cost of a cable of the very best sort would be £1,800.000. Three per cent, upon this sum would amount to £54,000 a year. It is further pointed out that the building of the Canadian line would reduce the cost of messages from England to Australia to one-fourth what they are now, while the proposal of the resting companies is to reduce them by only one-half. The length of the line is not so formidable un obstacle to the success of the project as may at first sight appear, nor owing to the presence of a number of stations in the Pacific the longest stretch would be about 2,700 miles, the other ranging from 1,200 miles upward.

A School Girl Ships on a Coal Barge.

A School Girl Ships on a Coal Barge.

Prom the Aerfold Virginian.

Chief of Police Petits was called on by Col. William Lamb vesterday, who asked his assistance to rescue a lie-year-old young lady who had given her treacher the slip, left school behind ber, and taken up life on a coal barge.

The young lady was a pupil at one of the leading institutions in North Carolina, and ran away from school about four weeks ago. Her parents traced her from Elizabeth City to Norfolk, where it was learned she had taken up her residence on board of a coal barge running between Lambert's Point and Northern ports. It was said that the runaway was induced to try life on the coal barge by a woman whom the Captain of the barge claimed as his daughter.

Yesterday morning Detectives Prince, Hepple Yesterday morning Detectives Prince, Heppile, and Pilt of the Norlolk force went down to Lambert's Point after the young lady on the yacht Spray. When they moored alongside the barge, the Captain, an axed man named Lima, swore that they should not have the young lady. If they took her, he said, it would be over his dead body.

But when the detectives covered him with three shining revolvers he changed his key and willingly surrendered the runaway. The young lady was brought to Norfolk and turned over to friends, who will escort her home.

An Incident of the Elder Dillon's Escape

Eugene Pield in the Chicago News. John Dillon ought to tell his American riends how his father, John Blake Dillon, con strong for the state of the sta detection and to make his way aboard a vessel bound for New York. He disguised himself as a priest—shaving his face and donning priestly attire. During the voyage a love-lorn pair besought him to unite them in wedlock, and their fellow-passengers united their supplications with those of the enamored couple. This was an awkward predicament, but Dillon's wit got him out of it. "My children," quoth he, solomly, "the faculties granted me by my Bishon will not bermit me to calabrate meaning. emnly, "the faculties granted me by my Bish-op will not permit me to celebrate a marriage outside my diocese."

Peculiar Family Names.

From the Laurence American There is a family in Charlestown in which re four boys: the first was named Leon C There is a family in Charlestown in which are four boys: the first was named Leon C. Carter, the second was given the name of Eino C. no thought being given to the name previously given; later the coincidence was noted that the name of the first son contained exactly the letters of the second, and that, also by accident, the termination of the middle name was "ton." Two additional cons were born, and here are the names of the four:

Leon C. Carter.

Eino C. Carter.

Enol C. Carter.

Enol C. Carter.

Enol C. Carter.

The middle name in each instance terminating in "ton." We doubt if any other family can match this combination.

The Cause of Ireland. To the Epiton or The Sun-Sir: The summoning

To the Roiton of The Fox-Nr: The summoning to Rome of the four Archbishons of Ireland as also their senior suffragana, is an event that has been viewed with considerable anxiety by many Irishmen on both sides of the Atlantic. It has been asserted in United Ireland that the recent papel rescript condemning the plan of campaign and bovoutting, though it did not prevent the countenance of either, yet it gave such encouragement to the flowerness and the landicate. couragement to the Government and the landlords couragement to the Government and the landlords, who had been on the point of yielding to the tenants' combination, that evictions, with all their attendant horrors were recommenced, and the hoped-for settlements postponed indefinitely.

The fact that John thion and William O'Brien, the most carnest advocates and supporters of the plan, are on the most friendly terms win the majority of the Irish Bishops, is an earnest of its fairness under the Irish Bishops, is an earnest of its fairness under the Irish Bishops, is an earnest of its fairness under the Brish Bishops, is an earnest of its fairness under the Brish Bishops, is an earnest of the land precise who surround the fone, and that their misrepresentations for the Brish Bishops of the Brish Bishops of the Irish Bishops of America, would lend the wight of their opinion to the cause of justice for Iroland, but it seems to me that they can bardly move in this matter without the colperation of the lasty. I therefore propose to me that they can bardly move in this matter without the colperation of the lasty. I therefore propose to me that they can bardly move in this matter without the colperation of the lasty. I therefore propose to me that they can bardly move in this matter without the colperation of the lasty. I therefore propose to the Bishops, so that a petition properly setting forth the Bishops of Ireland in pleasing her cause with effect, Yongang, Oct. 28.

Yongang, Oct. 28. who had been on the point of yielding to the tenan

Jonah's Claim.

To the Epiton of Tue Sus-Sir: In this century, which on men of the upper world not inaptly style " the age invention," I wish you to throw the scarching rays of The sex upon the injustice with which I, a man once renowned, but long since forgotten, am treated by the public. Daily you discuss the claims of different individpublic. Daily you discuss the claims of different individuals to the invention of a successful submarine weak, as Lieut Feral with his submerged torpedo boat Dr. Holland and his "Ferenmaker." Capt Nemo with his "Nauthius," strangely forgetting that I, see eral years ago, accomplished a long submarine voryage in a boat propelled by a direct acting compound singine, using whate of or blottler as a fuel, supplied with formille pumps capable by the second strange of the submarine voryage in the pumps capable. Living in the hope that you will publish this and avenge a linear working and lam, very respectfully, The Realms of Pilto Oct. 25.

I never was fond of your golden blonds With eyes of arure hus. For there's more of art than there is of hears

In a girl whose eyes are blue.

But the little bruncite with her eyes of jet Is ever the girl for me. My heart she'll enemare with her raven hair Wherever I chance to be.

So fill up your glass, to the dark eyed lass We'll drink a bealth, old man. May we both get maids with the raven braids; That is to say, if we can. WHY DO THEY SAUS HIM?

Francis Wilson's Manager Tells About Mr.

Foreign Notes of Beal Interest.

The personal estate of the Due de Montpensier has

been sworn at nearly eleven million pounds sterling.

Miss Vera Beringer, the best Little Lord Fauntierry on
the English stage, has been taken off the boards and

A new fashion in Paris puts metal boxes on the tembe

The Grand Duke of Baden has just granted permis-

sion for a monument to Victor von Scheffel, the antho

f the "Trumpeter of Sakkingen," to be erected on the

feet high. The ore is of remarkably high grade, and there seems no prospect that it will be exhausted for

led by Joseph Thomson, a boy still in his teens, who, in

stead of returning to the coast, went on with the expedition and made it a brilliant success. From that day until the past summer the grave of the talented geographer has never been visited. A while ago, however,

on a tour of inspection, found the grave of Keith John ston. He cleared away the weeks, surrounded it with a wooden railing and erected a wooden cross bearing the name of the dead explorer. Dr. Schmidt has prom-leed to visit the place again and erect there a stone or

tablet to be sent out by the family and friends of the

lamented traveller.

London still has such ceremonies as this: In the Royal

Palace of Justice two weeks ago two gentlemen one the solicitor to the city, and the other the Secondary.

Remembrancer thereupon stood up and made proclama-

tion for the tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste

ground in Na'op to come forward and do their service.
Thereupon the Solicitor, standing at a table, cut
up was small factors of wood, one with a batchet and
the other with a billhook. Next the tonant and occu-

torseshoes and sixty-one nails. The Remembrance

Then the Solicitor begged the Remembrancer to accept on the part of the Corporation of London the hatchet and billhook, which were duly accepted in the name of

her Majesty the Queen. The origin of these ceremonies is that many centuries ago Walter Lebrun became a

tenant of the trown in a forge adjoining the Church of St. Comon: Danes on condition of an annual rental of ten horseshoes and skyl-one name and Subolas Lemora entered into passession of a piece of land in

Shropshire from which he was annually to cut one

See THE SUN of next Sunday for the opening

chapters of RUDTARD KIPLING & first novel.
"THE LIGHT THAT FAILED" is a work of

the imigination, brilliant in conception and com-

plete in execution, and repicte with the fascination

of a style that has won for Mr. Kirling a million

of American admirers.

fagot with a hatchet and another with a bilihook.

checked the count and announced "Good number

plers of a vertain tenement called the forge, pleased a vertain tenement suited the lorge, in the parish of St. Cementhanes, in the country of Middle-sex, were told to come and sincervice. Thereupon the Solicitor came to the faile and gravely counted out ten

Dr. Schmidt, the Imperial German Commi

By way of ascertaining the relative cost of gas and electric light, an Endish manufactur-To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have ing firm has made a comparion of the actual working expenses contects with the respective modes of ith mination it its mits for the last six years. It is found fat the venity has per light of gas was 132 dats, whereas electricity cost 101 cents. Takin into consideration the degree of illumination attained, the gas cost 176.68 per cent, whe per from than the electric light. This is litter as an energial many time of the different systems, as the cost of the dhamos and the rest of the electric plant, as will as recalled and depreciation of 7% per cent. Are charged against the electric light, thile on gas the depreciation charge was only a per cent, with no allowance for cost of play and repairs. ing firm has made a comparion of the actual just seen an article in your issue of yesterday, headed. "Why Do They Snub Him?" in which a statement evidently made with the authority of Mr. Richard Mansfield represents that Mr. Francis Wilson and I have been guilty of gross discourtesy to Mr. Mansfield. It is stated that Mr. Mansfield wrote Mr. Wilson a personal letter, requesting that box tickets be sent him

REPOTRICAL

ing a decided novalty, hen in these days of surprises, in the way of decirled applications. surprises, in the way of destrical applications. An enterprising mergant has conceived the idea of supplying ber and he to a series of call stations. As he gras all the teer soloons in the place, as well as one of the ice houses, he has been able to bring his system down to a very effective and satisfactory basis. His main stock of beer an ice is kept at a central point, and where a supply of either is needed at the various saloon, a call is sent in, and the delivery immediate follows. The cost of installing the systems extremely small, and will be quickly paid forly the saving is ice, to say nothing of the cheenience and economy of being able to disregse with the ordinary stock in trade in so may places. There is already some talk of extending the interpretation of commerce.

Before improve firing boards for torpedoes were introduced in the vessels of the American navy a rather climsy device was in vogue, consisting of two lys mounted on a wooden base and colored repectively black and red. The black was the testing key, the current from black was the testing key, the current from which passed brough the fine coil of a galvanometer, and the red or firing key controlled the current freet from the battery. On one occasion an affect was showing a party of lady visitors theoretation of the keyboard. In view of the fact that the terpodo was already in position to be exploded in a short time by the execute officer, the opportunity was a most favorable one for explaining the working of the levice, more especially as the electrician of he ship itsid desconnected the batteries below and was recharging them. Feeling secuse in the knowledge of all these conditions, is officer proceeded with his search. trictan of he ship itsel disconnected the basteries below and was recharging them. Feeling secue in the knowledge of all these conditions, he officer proceeded with his heaving. The said, "the battery were only itself with the said and the givenometer while turn, but as it is, of course, the device will not work. It the currentwere on pressive on the red or firing kly would cause the torpedo to explode, I will touch it now to show you but, of course, it will have no effect." At tis point he toughed the firing key, and to the jismay and astimishment of every one on bard the torpedo to exploded with deatening nois, lifting the ship an inch or two out of water, shashing unfinited crockery, and spreading consternation would be ship an inch or two out of water, shashing unfinited crockery, and spreading consternation would be ship an inch or two out of water, shashing unfinited crockery, and spreading consternation would be ship an inch or two out of water, shashing unfinited crockery, and spreading onsternation would be ship to the coals for connecting up the battery without authority; but he established is innocenced. An investigation followed and the cause of the trouble was found in schepemenon as unlooked for as the incidet itself. The outside casing of the guncult torped was of zinc, the sheathing of the ship bottom was of copper, and the medium beween the two was sea water. Notwithstands the distance of the torpedo from the ship-omething like flity or sixty feet—the copper offe sheathing formed one nole of a bartery anthe zinc of the torpedo the other, and as typicalized in service electric primerare of very high resistance and fuse easily, he cause of the explosion was explained.

There has of late been a marks tendency on

There has of late been a marke tendency on There has of into been a mark; caused on the part of insurance companies or educe the raises on insurance where the sotric light is used. It has been demonstrate beyond question that the electric light is nich safer than either artificial or natural gas.

astic terrace in Heidelberg.

A very nice point upon theatrical proprieties is made. A very lively and engrossis discussion is by the Censor of plays in Paris. He has prohibited a scene in a farce, not because the scene or the costumes in themselves were inadmissable, but because the wonow going on all over the courry as to the ef-fect that the increase in the ariff has had on fect that the increase in the ariff has had on the prices of various mate als and articles. It has been contended than hardly any instance could a case be named where, since the going into operation of the first inley tariff, a reduction in any article of general consumption could be named, or eva lithere has been a reduction that it has been lake enough to be of any account. Be this as imay, note must certainly be made of the endmous reduction which is announced in the price of Edison incandescent lamps. These lams cost adding appear until a tew years ago when a reduction was made, bringing the cost to the consumer down to 85 cents. In 1889 se price was igain reduced to 75 cents. The present reduction practically suts this price in two, the cept to consumers now being only 44 cents per amp. It has been estimated the some seven or ight million lamps are manufatured in this cuntry yearly, so that it is est enough to seen was read a stimulus this lower price will be taken marked improvement on the staming men playing the parts were too large and finely formed. The head of the house of Rohan, whose motte is "Roy ne puls; Frince ne deigne; Rohan sula," has just been stricken with apopiexy at the age of 90. It was of the Rohan-Guemente family that the Cardinal of the famous diamond neckiace story belonged.

The time to be occupied by a dinner has gradually been curtailed to such a point of brevity that in France fashion is returning to a more leisurely service of the meat. Diners complain that courses follow so quickly on each other that there is opportunity neither for ap-preciation of the food nor for conversation. Dr. Gantrelet of Vichy says that a piece of cetton wool steeped in 5 to 10 per cent solution of pyrogalic acid, interted in the pipe or cigar holder, will neutral-ize any possible ill effects of the nicotins. Citric acid has already been recommended by Vigner for the same

machines which have altherto been in te is an electric time and ate stamp, which ives

springs some new proof of his praces sail upon his admiring family, is justice very jubliant over his latest performanc in that line. He says: "You know I am a retty patient man, and it takes something tmake me kick, ful I had an experience last unter that I made up my mind should not hopen this, My vile is a vary light sleeper, and vaking at all bours of the night, she always wanted to knew the time. I, of course, was he victim, and had to get out of bed and stree a light and see what the hour was. Mreover, the bell to the servants' room was alays either getting out of order, or was too fable, so the servants said, to wake them whi they were wanted. The consequence was hat I often had to call them, and, taking it liogether. I was rather more than I caredor out is the cold. I have, however, just fail up something that, ithink, fills the bill. On the mantelpiece facing my bed I have pran incandescent lamp, which stands by he added the clock, so that at any hour of the light can be finished out, and the cloc can be seen from the bed. This is connecte to a battery in the cellar and to a push buttn at the head of the bed, within reach of m wile's hand. An electric bell in the servant room is now acounded by the touch of a utton which I have put ommy side of the bea and my shivering perogrinations in the das, thank goodness, are over." Eleven years ago Mr. Keith Johnston, the well-known geographer perished only a few weeks after he had en-tered Africa to explore the region between the sea and Lake Nyassa, and thence to Tanganyika. He was bur-

A project is now being attated in France for utilizing the water powr of the River Rhone. There is, however, this peculiarity Rhone. There is, however, this pscullarity about the proposed enterpris that the waters of the river are not immediately available for the intended operations, but vill be a natural will be about eleven miles log, and at its terminus will be erected a hidren electric generating station having amoutpul of 12,800 horse power. It is proposily this means to use electric power for the decoment of various industries in the cry of Lions, where the number of manufacturs is very great.

A new alternating mote of the multipolar type is reported as doing romi ing work in Chicago. This machine as a nevel form of on mustor, and is said to operate equally well either on the direct c on the atternating current indiscriminately, Only we wire are recuired, and these can tattach danywhere between the secondary tales d an ordinary installation. The machie stage up with a powerful torque, and is istantly reversible by a turn of the switch.

The idea which has ust been advanced by Lieut. Fishe, of forming corper battalion of electricians, who shall b regularly drille i and made available for acve serice in case of war, has been most ethusistically received by the electricians a New York. Already Lieut, Fiske has received a arge number of intimations from electician, many of them high in the profession of the willin ness to earolf thems lives as son asiennite steps to ward the formation of the case are taken. It is indeed to the area and in the subject is being made athend in ters, and if the scheme meets win approve there is no doubt that a cope will be remain raised which will be a credit to the gainty, it has not before been generally realed the licust gossessed of the most modern spliances for offensive and delensive warfare out with a staff altogethe insufficient to may effective use of them. Of the other hand, it an actificate fact that the are many electrions ray in this city, whe have hardly ever sen of board a sint, who have hardly ever sen of board a sint, who are menent could be trived to take charge of the most out of at. made available for acve serice in case of

An irritated that is southingly treated by Dr. Jayne's Expectors, an ad-established curative frequents and colds at all banchins and lung troubles-RUDYAND KIPLING's first novel will begin nezt Sunday in THE SUNDAY SUN. Order in advance

an electric time and ate stamp, which ives an accurate record of the time and day at which transactions are effected. The vale of such a reachant through and twenty feet of earth to get into the cut through and twenty feet of earth to get into the strong room. As the cracksmen were nearly finished the bank suspended payment, and through hurrying up the job, in order to prevent any withdrawal of the funds they were discovered.

A historical curlosity of the oldest railway in German soil. Somether-Parth line, the first railway on German soil. replaced the old Thurn and Taxis yellow post, a yellow strips was painted on every car, and for firsy-five years it has remained a unique reminder of the ante-railway in general which transactions of the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day at which transactions are ecord if the time and day which transactions are ecord if the time and day which transactions are ecord if the time and day which transactions are ecord if the time and cause the which transactions are ecord if the time and cause the which transactions are ecord in the sum at a cut at the sum at cut through and twenty feet of earth to get into the strong room. As the cracksmen were nearly finished the bank suspended payment, and through hurrying up the job in order to prevent any Withdrawai of the many is about to be relegated to oblivion. When the Nurnberg-Parth line, the first railway on German soil replaced the old Thurn and Taxis yellow post, a yellow atripe was painted on every car, and for fifty-five years it has remained a unique reminder of the ante-rallway age. The Bavarian Government, however, has tue ordered that this stripe be painted out, in order that the Nurnberg-Fürth cars may conform in appearance with all other railway cars in Bavaria. A gentleman who is given to dabling in electricity and every now and again springs some new proof of his praceal skill Herr Hugo Zoller, who has recently been exploring upon his admiring family, is justice very the Finisterre Mountain range in New Guinea, says that not even in the most densely wooded parts of west Africa which he has visited is it so difficult to get into the country as it is to penetrate the eastern part of New Guines. The mountain ranges, both high and low, are exceptionally steep and difficult to climb. Marching is also greatly retarded by the density of the forests and other vegetation, while the sparse and generall hostile people, who have no provisions which explorers can secure, make food supply very difficult.

The Mount Morgan gold mine, near Rockhampton, Queensland, continues to be the wonder of the world. It is believed to be paying larger profits than any other investment in the range of commerce. During the past year dividends to the amount of \$3.858,000 have been paid, and the entire property is now valued at the enormous sum of \$72,007,000. Yet this little hill was bought a few years ago for \$\\115\, and the original owner, who held the property without dreaming it was of any value is now a very poor man. From the base to the summit this so-called mountain is only about 700